An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Cases of Nisei Repatriates Will Be Reviewed

Editorial

Mr. Mitchell's Announcement

The Minister of Labor, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, has announced to the House of Commons that the government proposes to accept the cancellations or review the cases of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who requested and later revoked applications for repatriation to Japan, but that all nationals who made similar requests and similar cancellations will, in general, be considered disloyal and they will be deported without further examination. This modification of the government's previous stand on the repatriation question is a move in the right direction but it does not go far enough.

The Labor Minister's announcement can clearly be interpreted as a compromise from an impossible government stand to deport forcibly Canadian citizens and Japanese nationals who were lured into signing documents requesting repatriation to Japan. Now the government apparently wants to deport without examination only the Japanese nationals and naturalized Canadian citizens.

It is not at all clear on what grounds the government proposes to review only the cases of Canadian-born and deny the same privileges to the naturalized citizens and the Japanese nationals, or why the nationals should be considered guilty of disloyalty only on the word of the Labor Minister, or why any distinction should be made between Canadian-born and naturalized Canadian citizens.

It is ridiculous to conclude without examination that these people revoked their requests for repatriation because Japan signed the surrender, especially when they had good reasons not to revoke their requests until repatriation became imminent.

The nationals have been shown no more guilty of disloyalty to Canada than the Canadian-born. They are legal immigrants into this country. A great many of them are unwilling to go to Japan. Affidavits and witnesses can be produced in large numbers to prove that they, like the Canadian-born, were unwilling to sign the repatriation document; that they signed only because they believed themselves forced into it for economic or family reasons; that they signed because they believed they could later change their minds; that they signed because they were confused and scared and didn't want to go east without a reasonable assurance that they would be allowed to stay over there; that they signed because they saw in it a temporary refuge from a frightening future uncertainty.

There should at least be an examination of these evidences.

It should be noted that if this present policy is carried out it would result in the deportation of not only the nationals but several thousand Canadian-born children of these people as well as the grown sons and daughters who cannot abandon their parents to an unknown fate in Japan; we believe considerably more than half of the 10,347 people (Canadian-born, naturalized Canadians and Japanese nationals) who signed those documents would be faced with unwilling deportation.

If there is to be compulsory deportation of any person who is a legal resident of Canada, such an action should be permitted only where it is backed up by unimpeachable justification and supporting evidences.

We believe that the present policy is not in keeping with the Prime Minister's statement of August last year, that those who had been guilty of no disloyal act should be treated "fairly and justly," nor with the covenant of the United Nations Charter—to respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all regardless of "race, language, religion or sex."

J.C.C.D. Attacked by Vancouver Newspaper

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A smear attack on British Columbians "from Toronto and other cities" is charged by the Vancouver Sun's leading editorial on November 15.

The Vancouver newspaper cited as example a statement in the "Nisei Affairs" No. 4, published in Toronto by the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy, which referred to "the plague (demands for deportation of Canadian Japanese) which germinated in the minds of B.C. race-baters, whose admitted aim is to persecute other racial minorities after dealing with the Japanese".

The Sun charged that the statement was a deliberate falsehood.

"British Columbia has merely said that it refuses to retain within its borders any greater proportion of Canadian Japs than our population justifies", the newspaper said.

U. S. Niseis Eligible For Navy Enlistments

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The United States Navy is accepting enlistments of citizens of Japanese descent, the Associate Press reported on Nov. 14.

A Navy spokesman told a reporter that an administrative order was issued "a week or 10 days ago" opening enlistments to them in any kind of service.

They were barred from Navy and Marine Corps service during the war although 22,532 served in the army.

J.A.C.L. MADE REQUEST

The new order is believed to have come as a result of a request made by the Japanese American Citizens League to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, asking him to open Navy enlistments to Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Admiral Nimitz' reply contained in his letter of Oct. 21 to the J.A.C.L. stated: "I am fully aware that the majority of Americans of Japanese ancestry are loyal Americans willing to serve their country in any capacity and I am sure that naval personnel everywhere recognize this fact."

Noting that Japanese Americans in the U.S. Army "have performed duties as interpreters, as fighting men, and in other activities," Admiral Nimitz said that the Navy policy of nonacceptance of Japanese Americans "was promulgated as a matter of general expediency early in the war."

"However, such a policy is always subject to re-evaluation. Personally, I have no objection to acceptance by the Navy of the United States of United States citizens of Japanese descent, provided they meet all other usual requirements," the letter stated.

Labor Minister Says Japanese Nat. Who Asked Repatriation Should Be Deported as Disloyal

From The Canadian Press

OTTAWA—Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell told the Commons, Nov. 21, that the government believes: (1) in general all Japanese nationals who have requested repatriation, should be repatriated "because it is quite clear that their loyalty is to Japan rather than to Canada"; (2) where any Canadian citizen of the Japanese race who applied for repatriation has subsequently submitted in writing prior to the Japanese surrender on Sept. 2, 1945, an application to cancel his repatriation request, such cancellation should be permitted; (3) cases of Canadian-born persons of the Japanese race who may have applied, subsequent to the Japanese surrender, to revoke their request to be sent to Japan should be reviewed. (Apparently naturalized persons are not included in this third group.)

No coercion was exercised in the taking of request for repatriation from persons of the Japanese race, Mr. Mitchell said.

General MacArthur, as allied Supreme Commander in Japan, has informed the Canadian government he was prepared to receive, just as soon as shipping arrangements could be made, the thousands of Japanese who are to be deported from Canada, the labor minister stated.

In presenting his labor department estimates the minister said 10,347 persons of Japanese origin had indicated in a recent survey their desire to return to Japan. However, since the signing of the Japanese surrender many had asked that their request be cancelled and the government proposed to review these requests.

Of those asking to be sent to their homeland, 6,844 actually signed the requests, the minister said, and the remainder were dependent children under 16 years of age. Those signing included 2,923 Japanese nationals, 1,461 naturalized Canadians and 2,460 Canadian-born Japanese.

Of the total involved, more than 70 percent resided in the interior settlements in British Columbia.

During the war years, the minister said, the Japanese Division of the Labor Department has been supervising approximately 24,000 Japanese across Canada, 61 percent of whom were living in British Columbia, 21 percent on the prairies and 18 percent in eastern Canada.

Use of adult Japanese in various forms of labor in fruit and sugar beet farms and lumber camps had been carried out and at present there were some 9,000 Japanese employed in useful occupations in Canada.

The minister reviewed a statement last year by Prime Minister Mackenzie King in which the Prime Minister laid down a three-point policy in connection with the Japanese in Canada: first that they must never again be allowed to congregate in British Columbia; secondly, that those who had shown disloyalty to Canada should be sent back to Japan, and thirdly, that those who had been guilty of no disloyalty act should be treated "fairly and justly."

Between the completion of the recent survey and the Japanese surrender, Mr. Mitchell said, only a very insignificant number had applied to revoke their requests.

But since Sept. 2 when the Japanese surrender was signed applications for revocation have reached us in considerable numbers.

985 Tule Lake Niseis File Suits To Regain Their U.S. Citizenship

SAN FRANCISCO—Nearly 1,000 American-born Japanese residents of the Tule Lake segregation camp sued Nov. 13 to regain their United States citizenship which they renounced during the war and [illegible] their scheduled deportation to Japan as aliens, according to the New York Times.

[illegible] mass petitions filed in the [illegible] District Court here they [illegible] that they signed renunciations of citizens under [illegible] they accused the Federal [illegible] of permitting three [illegible] "pro-Japanese" organ[illegible] to conduct at Tule Lake [illegible] of violence, terror[illegible] sedition calculated to [illegible] American citizens to [illegible] their citizenship.

[illegible] are among 4,300 [illegible] Tule Lake residents who [illegible] citizenship between [illegible] and March of this year. [illegible], two of them habeas [illegible] actions, were filed by Wayne M. Collins of this city as private attorney for the 985 petitioners with the "full support" of the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California.

Japanese Div. Expenses More Than $2 Million

OTTAWA—Total expenditures of the Department of Labor's Japanese Division for the fiscal year 1944-45, as disclosed by the auditor-general's report, were $2,136,762, of which $[illegible] was classed as administration cost, and $[illegible] as the cost of movement, placements, housing and care of the Canadian Japanese[illegible].

Offsetting revenues were $[illegible].

Medical expenses and hospital treatment of Japanese under the control of the Dept. of Labor totalled more than $[illegible] in the past three years.

Of Moths and Butterflies

[illegible] of butterflies are awaiting [illegible] in the office of Mr. G. J. Spencer, Dept. of Zoology, University of British Columbia.

Mr. Spencer received the insects six or seven years ago to help name them for a Nisei collector. Would owner please call? (or write).

U.S. Born Minors Who Accompany Parents to Japan Keep Citizenship

TULE LAKE RELOCATION CAMP, Calif.—Minors born in the United States accompanying adults who go to Japan either as voluntary or involuntary repatriates subsequently may return to this country as United States citizens, but identification precautions should be taken if they wish to do so, advised Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, in a communication last week to R. R. Best, project director of the relocation camp.

For this reason an arrangement has been made by the Department of Justice for fingerprinting of such citizens before they leave the United States, to establish a record for identification if it is needed at a future date.

The State Department [illegible] the WRA [illegible] Mr. Myer [illegible] that a United States citizen [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] he has a passport, but [illegible] to whether he can [illegible] himself as a citizen of the United States.

Canadian Policy Differs

The situation in Canada is in striking contrast to that in the United States. A minor (British subject by birth) accompanying his parent who is being repatriated to Japan will automatically have his British nationality [illegible] at the time he departs from Canada.

[illegible] the following paragraph of the Order [illegible] dated at Ottawa Nov. [illegible]:

[illegible] a British [illegible] by reason of marriage, [illegible] of birth or naturalization [illegible] who makes [illegible] repatriation to any country which at the time of the application is at war with Canada, shall as being the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation cease to be a British subject.

(Continued on page 7)

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A Workable Dispersal Policy

To those of us who have become accustomed to expect periodic outbursts in British Columbia against the Japanese Canadians, a recent report that Professor G. G. Sedgewick of the University of British Columbia has spoken in forthright defence of our loyalty comes as encouraging news.

Mr. Sedgewick's address, at the meeting of the Student Christian Movement in Vancouver, in which he condemned the idea of deporting the Niseis as a "revolting proposition," reminds us of the fact that the great majority of Canadian people in British Columbia and the rest of Canada would favor a solution to the Japanese question which is practical and which at the same time preserves the principles of justice and democratic rights.

The New Canadian has continually stressed that it would be to the advantage of the evacuees to co-operate with the government's dispersal plan aimed at the re-establishment of evacuee families east of the Rockies, and thus avoid their concentration in British Columbia. That plan has been partially successful, particularly as it concerned people who were able to face the future with greater confidence: single men, and financially independent families.

The plan did not succeed so well with others because it did not take fully into account the practical difficulties besetting those who were less fortunate, whose precarious livelihood made them dread the thought that they may be asked to move again after they had resettled in the east, those who were unable to meet the costs of establishing a new home in eastern Canada, etc.

Even more important, the plan did not take into account the psychological obstacles—the natural feelings of fear and anxiety and distrust in the minds of people who had been suddenly and forcibly evacuated from their former homes, and whose properties had been taken away and sold. The fact that these people wanted certain assurances regarding their future status before they could be persuaded to go east is understandable, and not something which can justly be ignored.

When the repatriation survey was conducted this spring, and the evacuees had to choose between seeking employment in the east or signing for repatriation, it is not surprising that so many thousands of them took temporary refuge in signing for repatriation and remaining in British Columbia rather than face the difficulties and risks of going east under the existing state of uncertainty.

An impression has been gained by some people that the evacuees were simply wilful and unco-operative in refusing to move out of British Columbia. That is not true. People of Japanese origin in British Columbia have a record of being among the most law-abiding and loyal citizens in Canada. Considering the circumstances, they co-operated with the government with admirably good grace during evacuation. And they did not suddenly become unco-operative in the matter of dispersal without very definite reasons.

No decent people will tolerate the solution to the present problem which considers deporting against their wishes thousands of people who have been guilty of no acts of disloyalty. On the other hand, it would not be reasonable to expect the Canadian government to maintain these people indefinitely in temporary housing shelters in British Columbia.

The only practical solution is dispersal, but the dispersal plan must provide some assurance to the evacuees that they will be allowed to resettle permanently in the east. It must recognize and provide solutions to problems and difficulties which differ in individual cases. Some provision must be made for those people who, because of infirmity or other reasons, must be classed as "unrelocatable." More positive encouragement and less compulsion is desirable in securing the co-operation of the evacuees.

There has been no indication that the evacuees who still remain in British Columbia are opposed to such a workable plan of dispersal. In fact such a plan may well be suggested to the government by the evacuees themselves.

From The Chicago Times

The following rules were [illegible] by the War Relocation Authority who are in charge of resettling the Japanese evacuated from the west coast of the United States to fight intolerance and prejudice:

1. Most Americans, if they know the facts, will protest and fight injustice.

2. The public is more readily aroused by one flagrant case of discrimination in its own locality than by general appeals against intolerance.

3. Publicity defeating a single [illegible] of a [illegible] organization [illegible] the community becomes aware of its power to overcome intolerance [illegible].

4. [illegible]

These [illegible] the W.R.A. used against [illegible] in Hood River [illegible] in [illegible] the Sons and Daughters of the Golden West and in other [illegible].

A Serviceman Writes

A Festival In India

SOMEWHERE IN INDIA

Although this camp is closing up soon there is still no word as to what's going to happen to us. I understand that by the end of the week, all the Gurkha soldiers are going to pull out, leaving only a camp staff of a few men.

This afternoon there were rumors that we would fly back to Canada by Christmas. But as far as I'm concerned it's just another rumor. It seems every once in a while this kind of rumor comes up, usually at a time when the gang is in the dumps. So at least these news rumors are good morale boosters.

Most of the boys have gone to the village tonight to see what's cooking. You see, for the last seven days the Gurkha soldiers and the natives in this district have been celebrating something similar to our Christmas or New Year, and tonight is the wind-up night.

It started last Thursday with a parade from our camp to the village, in which they moved their God from a make-shift temple here to the one in the village.

The procession was led by a band. I guess one could call it that—a half dozen drums, a bag pipe and other instruments which make weird oriental music. Then came the priest bearing trays with burning incense, and his followers carrying fruits and vegetables for offering. Next came two natives with the God done up in gay colored cloth tied to a palm branch and slung between them. Then some more incense bearers, and the rest of the crowd fell in singing and dancing.

In the afternoon they were on parade again through the whole camp as a gesture of blessing on the camp. In the evening there were native dances. All I could gather from it was the graceful movements of the hands and hips, which had all the boys' eyes popping. The rest of the night was spent in drinking strong stuff, which might be as near as you can get to Al Capp's Kick-a-poo joy juice. I don't see how they do it, but they keep happy on it for the whole "feastible" week.

Last night they had a ceremony where they were supposed to sacrifice a buffalo to the God. They couldn't afford a buffalo so they used a kid. The priest and his helper began pounding on drums and chanting, throwing incense on a small fire burning before the altar. And then they made preparations for the headchopping. They drove a couple of stakes in the ground where the animal was to rest its head, and around it they sprinkled ashes or something. At the crucial moment, the victim was brought in with some sacred grass tied around its neck and was placed on the lopping stand. The priest blessed the animal and put a dab of red paint on its head, which signifies a blessing. Then when the hour came, at the stroke of midnight, with drums and all the instruments blaring, the head is lopped off with a clean single stroke of the "kukri," the Gurkha's sacred weapon.

The head is picked up and placed on the altar while the ears are still twitching and the rest of the animal's body still kicking around on the ground.

They had another ceremony of the same nature at noon today. This time they had six goats and some ducks. This was much more elaborate with lots more drumming and bashing. This time after chopping off the head, the body was dragged around in a circle.

After the ceremony, the chief of the camp placed a white hat on the executioner's head, which I presume ended today's doings. And cheer after cheer rose from all the spectators.

Tonight there is no dancing ... just drinking and making merry among themselves. I bet they all have a hangover tomorrow. But I understand that after the festival the whole camp goes out on a stiff route march to sweat all the alcohol out of their systems. We are excluded of course.

Outrageous Bill 15

—By Elmore Philpott in the Vancouver Sun.

THERE IS SOME ARGUMENT in Canada whether we need a new flag. There is no argument about the need for a new law of citizenship. The move by the government to define citizenship —to end the day when Canadians are like foster children or waifs among the peoples—is a good one.

It is therefore all the more astonishing to find that there is a glaring discrepancy between the new Citizenship Act and Bill 15, designed to give the government emergency powers for several years.

THERE CAN BE LITTLE QUARrel with the main purpose behind Bill 15. The British North America Act gives the Dominion full powers over the whole life and economy of Canada in time of war or similar emergencies. There can be little argument as to the reality that the emergency conditions created by the recent war do in fact still exist. It is a good thing, therefore, for the Government to ask parliament to specify and clarify these powers for the transition period. But the government has greatly weakened the whole moral basis for its request for such emergency powers by inserting in the draft bill submitted to parliament as outrageous a proposal as was ever laid before that body.

THE PROPOSED BILL 15 SAYS: "The Governor-in-Council may do and authorize such acts and things as he may by reason of the existence of the national emergency . . . deem necessary or advisable".

In the specific list of powers which would be conferred thus, on the Mackenzie King cabinet, are not only such things as price and wage fixation and confiscation of property, but also exclusion of persons from Canada, deportation of persons from Canada, and even revocation of nationality.

Neither this government, nor any other group of politicians, should ever be given such outrageous power over human beings as the revocation of nationality.

When a person acquires Canadian citizenship, either by birth or due process of law, possession of that right should be absolute and inviolable. It might be argued that for certain offenses nationality should be revoked from people who have shown themselves unworthy of it. I doubt even that. But, if so, the power should be conferred only on judicial tribunals where the subject would have all the customary protections of British law. It is nothing short of an outrage to propose that the cabinet be given power to discuss in secret session cases involving revocation of nationality. That is nothing more nor less than the writing into the laws of Canada of one most outrageous feature of the Nazi system.

* * *

THERE IS AN OLD AND TRUE saying that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Surely we all recall the dark days of the depression of the thirties when, through no fault of their own scores of thousands of immigrants to this country were unemployed, the government of Canada arbitrarily deported whole shiploads of them.

If at that time there had been on the statute books of Canada the arbitrary and outrageous powers now asked in Bill 15 every foreign-born person would have been made liable to secret revocation of citizenship—and deportation without even so much as the right to say good-bye to friends or even close kin.

BILL 15 HAS ALREADY RECeived first reading by parliament. Subsection (G) of section 3 is the most outrageous proposal ever introduced into the parliament of Canada. It should be stamped on and killed so emphatically that all the world will know that the Canadian people want no thin edge of the Nazi doctrine wedged into our most sacred laws.

Halifax Japanese Seaman Allowed To Travel Freely During War

From The Halifax Mail

HALIFAX — Sixty-two-year-old Japanese merchant seaman Susuichi Suzuki is literally a man without a country but it is not worrying him as long as there is plenty of ocean left to be his home and the "good ship" Lord Kelvin afloat to keep him on top of it.

The five foot, one inch, 136-pound Japanese is the only original left in the Halifax-based cable ship Lord Kelvin's crew and perhaps the only native Nipponese who was allowed to come and go where he liked in Allied countries during World War II.

He has tried to become a Canadian citizen for almost ten years but can't get naturalization because he has no papers to prove where he was born. He lost all his belongings when his Japanese transport ship was torpedoed off Genoa early in the First Great War.

"Suki," as he is known aboard ship and in merchant navy circles, could probably re-establish residence in Japan with a lot of red tape but he doesn't want to because "big-shots, them all crazy over there." He wants to stay with the Lord Kelvin and make Halifax his home port for the rest of his days.

The agile little Japanese carries a card which exempted him from Defence of Canada regulations against aliens during the war but despite this certificate he had to talk his way out of more than one scrap with Allied forces who spotted his Japanese features in the last five years.

LOYALTY PROVED

Before Pearl Harbor someone asked him who he would fight for if Japan came into the war: Hirohito or King George.

"Me fight for King Mackenzie," replied "Suki."

"Suki" is not only one of the best seamen in the Lord Kelvin's crew but one of its best poker players. When he loses his pay he borrows from a crewmate with interest—seven dollars for five on the next pay day.

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各地通信一束

▲ニウデンヴァー――日本人合同歡送會では十一月十五日夜ガーリーホールに於て白人信者廿數名を招待して懇親會を開催、婦人十五名の日村人も出席して東北其他で餘られた會場で一夜を樂しく行ひ共にすごした。小宮山牧師が司會して高島義張氏が教會を代表して歡迎の辭を述べ各種餘興や婦人會側の最善せる茶菓の饗應があつた。十數哩北方のキャスプより參加せしドクター、ワペー牧師、當地のロートドワペー牧師及びビーシー白人教會ド監督夫妻、ドクター・ブランセス夫妻はじめ有志多數も出席、ド代表パリス氏の謝辭は當夜の催しに對し滿足と感激を表して餘りあるものであつた

▲タシメ――インターンメントキャンプより家族への通信が斷へて調査中であつたが十一月六日に十月三日から廿六日までのものが纒まつて一度にとゞいた

▲サンダーリヴァー――プリンストキャンプ閉鎖により當地へ移つて來た人々と合せての當地道路キャンプ委員會は次の如く決定、委員長北川直次郎、委員坂本佐一郎、坂本重次、澤田、秋下、那須、安宅

▲モントレーヤー――ガボーシ近くの當地ソーイルが九月卅日全焼した結果就職中だつた日本人も失職、實業會社の家屋に居るがすべる七家族は拾ひ仕事に繋いて來たが製材所再建の見込もしも目下の所未定中なので二家族は近く東行の筈で殘りの人々も再移動を餘儀なくされる有樣である

▲ビーシー州ビーダー――本年は昨年よりも早く寒氣襲來、ソトミルもプレナーも十月末から運轉中止となつたのでタシメ、スローカン、スプリングジオージ方面へ休暇旅行に出かけた者もある

▲アルバータ州アイオンスプリング――當地でビーツ働きをしてゐた野田源藏氏一家は今回渡西オンタリオ州リストヲールの農家へ移つた。同地へ日本人が入つて行くのは之が最初である。野田氏は諸組其他の役目、息の陸男君は、青年會副會長として盡力してゐたので出發に際し送別會が開かれた

タシメの味噌發賣

別項廣告の如くタシメで釀造の味噌を勞働省日本人局で發賣中。二十五斤入りで一ポンド渡しで三弗七十五仙

人事消息

■結婚 小林清氏は北村登喜藏氏息女富美江孃と西川富次郎氏夫人及小林三朗氏夫妻の仲介で婚約中だつたが十一月十七日トロント市オールネーション教會にて清水牧師司式の下に結婚式擧行、廣東らうにて披露したが七十餘名の日白人が出席したバスアロー、ナイアガラ方面へ新こん旅行後トロントに新居を持つ筈▲ヴァーノンのコールドストリームランチの西村清雄氏と松岡今太郎氏長女美惠子孃は岡本新勝氏夫妻の世話でこん約中だつたが十一月三日ヴァーノン聚公會にてヤブソン牧師司式の下に結こん式擧行、コールドストリームランチのキャンプ食堂にて披露した▲レジャイナの田上リチャード氏はアルバータ州レーブルヂーの小川キミエ孃と久保實、高瀬兩氏の世話で十一月十一日メトロポリタン教會でアウターブリッヂ牧師司式で結婚式擧行、テラデロ・ガーデンで披露後サスカツーンへ蜜月旅行した▲ニッデンヴァーの畑下五十次氏息女利子孃とタシメの永井次郎作氏息實氏とは大がくへ麻治氏夫妻の仲介で十一月十七日トロント市メトロポリタン教會にてプライス牧師によつて結こん式を擧行▲ヴァーノン市の福島縣人尾形豊造氏長男英男君と同縣人引地元藏氏長女惠子さんは神原喜代助、菅原市之丞兩氏夫妻の仲介でこん約中だつたが十一月八日ヴァーノン合同教會にて吉岡牧師司式の下に結こん式擧行日本人ホールにて披露オカナガン湖畔に新居を持つた

■死亡 レモンクリークの小柳賢氏末女ルリさん(生後六ケ月)は十一月十一日死去十五日同地佛教會にて葬儀執行▲モントリオールの澤田嘉一郎氏は心臟まひで十一月十三日死去十六日葬儀執行翌日ロイヤルマウンテン火葬場にて火葬した。ペーアームでアンネット洋裁學院を開いてゐた澤田美代子孃は故人の長女である

■轉居 内田一作氏は冬期中次の如くトロント市内へ移つた

32 Heath St. West Toronto 12, Ont.

結婚御挨拶

畑下實
永井利子

右兩名儀大島麻治氏御夫妻の仲介に依り婚約中の處去る十一月十七日トロント市メトロポリタン教會に於てドクター・プライス牧師司式の下に結婚式擧行致しました。家族の方々及友人諸氏にまで面を以て披露致す筈でございますが時節柄萬事略儀を旨と致し失禮ながら紙上を以て右披露に代へ尚新夫婦に對し何卒從前通り御指導御鞭撻の程お願ひ申上ます

在ニッデンバー 畑下五十次
同 律子
在タシメ 永井次郎作

結婚御挨拶

小林清
北村富美江

右兩名儀西川富次郎夫人と小林三朗夫妻の媒妁により婚約中の處去る十一月十七日トロント市オールネーション教會に於て清水牧師司式の下に結婚式擧行仕り廣東樓にて披露の際は多忙中の處態々ご參席の榮を賜り且つ又過分なる御祝儀まで頂戴致し誠に忝く一々參上お禮申上ぐ可き處略儀ながら紙上を以て御禮申上げ併せて若き兩人今後宜敷く御指導下され度くお願ひ申上候 敬具

父 小林三朗
母 千代
父 北村登喜藏
母 とみ

御禮

故磯村ミツ葬儀のため御地へ參り滯在中はみな樣より多大の御厚情に預り洵に有難く篤くお禮申上ます一々參趨御れい申述べき筈の處乍略儀紙上を以て御れい申上ます

十一月十二日

ローズベリー 櫻井愛助

グリンウッド在留御一同樣

御禮

私共スローカンシチーに在留中は皆さまより一方ならぬ御厚情を頂き今回東行するにつきましても色々ご配慮に預り有難うございました取敢ず紙上を以て篤く御れい申上げ皆樣のご健康を祈上ます

桑原キヌ
同 保利
66 Superior Ave. Mimico, Ont.

スローカンヴァレー及びビーシー州各地在留御一同樣

御禮

御地在留中は一方ならぬご厚情を頂き誠に有難うございました今回オンタリオ州へ移るにつきましては種々お世話になつた上に送別會をお催し下されお餞別やお見送りまで頂きまして御芳情身にしみて感謝でございます取敢へず紙上を以て眞心より御れいまうし上げ皆樣が愈々御健勝にて御活動下さるやう念じ上げます

野田源藏
同 陸男
外家内一同

C/o A. M. Holt, R.R. No. 1, Listowel, Ont.

アイオンスプリング青年會
同 隣組第四區
相互援助會 教化部
外友人知己御一同樣

會葬御禮

故ルリ子葬儀執行の際は寒い雪夜にもかゝはらず遠近のみな樣方會葬被下且つ過分の供花並に香料を賜りご芳志誠に厚く有お禮申上ます實は一々拜趨の上御れいまうし述べきでございますが何分取込中で健作略儀紙上をお借りして御禮申上ます

十一月十六日

父 小柳賢
母 つね子
親族代表 外遠族一同
矢野除市
同 衛江
外友人一同
レモンクリーク佛教會

御禮

私共が御地に在留中は格別なご諒推を頂き深謝致します尚今回時勢の推移上止むなく東行し同方面より別會を催し下さり御餞別を添ふした上に出發に當つては御見送り下さいまして眞に有難うございました車中無事サマビルのステイルに先づ安着只今就職口選擇中でございます略儀ながら取敢ず紙上を以て簡單にお禮申上ると共に皆々さまの御健闘を祈上ます

森研三
家族一同

タローナ地方の皆樣

御禮

私共が御地在留中はみな樣から一方ならぬ御厚情に預り今回トロント市へ移動に際しましてはお見送り下さいまして其上種々ご芳志を頂きました段篤く御禮申上げ皆樣の御健康を祈上ます

橋本政枚
家族一同

グリンウッド日本人各位

■味噌を發賣いたします

二十五斤入ペール一ケ價エフオービーで 三弗七十五仙

●……局付で左記へ注文下さい

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Japanese Division
360 Homer St. Vancouver, B.C.

夫 **嘉一郎** 儀十一月十三日午[illegible]

[illegible] 有之やも計られず取込中に付略儀ながら紙上にて厚く御れい申上候

モントリオール市
妻 [illegible]
長男 [illegible]
[illegible]
在レモンクリーク 親族代表 [illegible]
在モントリオール 友人代表 [illegible]

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時計修繕

[illegible]

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201 Powers St.
Winnipeg
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運送業
ウイニペッグ市
永松電造
電話五二一〇六

二世の歸國申請取消は再調する

ミッチエル勞働相がオタワ議會で政府の意向を發表

（オタワ發）ミッチエル勞働相は十一月廿一日のオタワ議會下院に於て日本人送還問題に關し政府は次の如く考へる旨を發表した

ナショナルの歸國申請者は送り返す

（一）戰爭以前に於て日本人ナショナルにして歸國申請をなした者は「戰爭は加奈陀よりも寧ろ日本に對して忠誠である事が明瞭なので」送還すべきである

日本降伏前の歸國申せい取消は承認

（二）日系加奈陀市民にして歸國申請をなし其後一九四五年九月二日に日本が降伏した前に取消し願を提出した者の取消しは許可すべきである

（三）加奈陀生れの日系人にして日本降伏の後に日本行申込の取消しを要請した者に關しては再調査してやるべきである

・歸化人は此組の中には含まれてゐないものとせざく（である）

勞働相は右の發表に常り「日本人にたいして歸國しん請の調査を行つた際強制威壓などいふ事は行はれなかつた」と述べ、在日の聯合軍總司令官マッカーサー將軍はカナダ政府にたいして「船舶のとうきが出來次第加奈陀から送りかへされる數千の日本人を引受ける用意が出來て居る」旨を通報して來て居るとて歸國しん請者に關する數字などを次の如く說明した

△調査の結果では一〇三四七人の日系人が歸國を申込んだ。然るに日本が降伏條件にサインして以來多數の者は其とりけしを要求して居るので政府では（前記のごとく）之を再調査する事になつた

△右の歸國希望者のうち實際に申請書のサインした者は六八四四人で其他は十六歲以下の家族である。而して署名者の中二九二三は日本人ナショナル、一四六一は歸化人、二四六〇は加奈陀生れだ。

△歸國しん請者の七〇パーセント以上はビーシー州のインテリアタウン居住者である

△戰爭中に勞働省日本人局はカナダ中に居る約二萬四千の日本人を監督してきたが此内六一パーセントはビーシー州内、二一パーセントは平原諸州、一八パーセントは東部加奈陀居住者である

△日本人の大人を果樹、シュガービーツ農園、木材キャンプ其他各種の勞働に就けたが現在九千人も雇はれた」と說明した。

[illegible]有用なる働きに從事してゐる

前勞働相は昨年の議會に於てキング首相が聲明してニッポン人問題對策——（一）ビーシー州内に再び集結する事を許さぬ（二）カナダに不忠誠なる事を示した者は送りかへす（三）不忠誠なる證跡なき者に對しては「公正なる」取扱ひを與へる——を繰返して述べ「歸國申請調査が完了してから日本が降伏する迄の間に其とりけしを要請した者はごく僅であつたが九月二日にニッポンが降伏條件にサインして以來取りけし願はウンと殖えた」と說明した。

[illegible]うち市民全部[illegible]れる事と豫期される

カナダ側はまるで反對の取扱ひ

カナダ側の狀態は米國とはまるで反對で出生による英國臣民たる未成年者にして親達と共に日本へ行く者は加奈陀を去る時ぞ共に自動的に英國籍を取上げられる事になつてゐる。卽ち此規定は一九四三[illegible]によつて英國臣民となつてゐる者にして申請の時加奈陀を交戰中の國に送還方を申請せる者は彼がカナダを出發の時と共に英國臣民たる事を終止する。斯の如くして國籍を失ふ者の妻及未成年者にして歸國申請書中に含まれてゐる者も亦同じ」となつてゐる

籍はなくとも憂なし

ハリファックスの船員鈴木さん

（ハリファックス發）日本人漁師鈴木佐七さん（六二）は文字通り國籍を持たない人だが海が彼の氣を[illegible]乘り組んでゐるケーブル船ガーディアン號が運航を續ける限り心配はない人である。恐らく彼は第二次世界大戰中に敵國の[illegible]唯一の日本人であらう。彼は十年ほど[illegible]加奈陀市民たるべく歸化を申請したが第一次大戰の時乘組んでゐた日本船が[illegible]沖で[illegible]された際持物を總て失つてしまつた爲め何處で生れたか證據を明するペーパーがないので[illegible]出來なかつた。鈴木さんは[illegible]ケーブル船ウインザー號の[illegible]が、仕事はまじめで有能なので船長も他の船員もそしてウエスタンユニオン・テレグラフ會社も彼を信頼しきつてゐて鈴木さんに關する一切を持つてくれるので正式な加奈陀市民ではない彼も大手をふつてどこへでも行けるのだ。[illegible]鈴木さんに日本が戰爭に入つたら[illegible]のために戰ふのだと[illegible]。鈴木さんは一九一六年に英國の[illegible]他の六十五人の日本人[illegible]ケーブル[illegible]號に乘組んだが他は[illegible]後ニッポンへ歸つて[illegible]鈴木さん一人が殘つてゐるのである[illegible]四十四ヶ年間も海上生活を續けてゐる。鈴木さんは「ニッポンに住まうと思へば出來ない事はないのだが[illegible]住みたくないどて[illegible]ガーディアン號の[illegible]を持ち[illegible]仕事を續けたいと云つてゐる。[illegible]良い人は良いし、惡い者は惡い[illegible]

未成年者は歸米可能

送還で親と共に日本へ行つても

（加州ツーリレーキ發）米國生れの未成年者で自發的又は無意識に親達に伴はれて日本へ行く者は本人なる事を確證する事が出來れば後で米國市民として米國へ歸る事が出來るであらうが若し然らしかつたら本人たる事を證明するパスポートやバースサーチフケートを携行する必要があるとツーリレーキ轉住局長はベスト所長へ通知して來た。尤も出生證明などだけでは本人なる事を確證する事が出來ぬので同局では日系市民は成年者が米國を去る前に指紋を取つておいて後で必要な時に使へる樣にする取きめをして居り此の指紋はツールレーキ隔離所を去る家[illegible]

市民權回復の大訴訟提起

米國側の二世千名が一とかたまりとなつて

（桑港發）ツーリレーキ隔離所に居る米國市民權放棄表明者四千三百人の中九百八十五人は一とかたまりとなつて人身保護律をタテに米國市民權回復方の訴訟を桑港の聯邦地方裁判所に提起したが「市民權放棄にサインしたのは正當なる强迫からであつてツーリーレーキに於て三つの日本ピオキの[illegible]信的團体の存在を政府が許容して居たゝめに彼らが暴力と脅迫を以て市民權放棄を強要したからである」と述べ「二世も含めて多數の者は再會の結果隔離送還されてゐるのに其子供で市民權を放棄した爲め無期に隔離され追放されようとして居る者がある」と指摘してゐる。尚米國に居た日本人捕虜及在米日本人[illegible]を合せて七百名以上は十一月七日日本へ送還されたが此種の送還は之で三回目である

立退の損失

賠償方の要求

（桑港發）太平洋沿岸[illegible]日系人の[illegible]三ケ年に亘つて蒙つた損害を[illegible]政府に賠償せしむべきであるとて之を議會に提出すべく一般市民協會を通じて日本人側代表を會見し次の事項を調べる事になつた

△あらゆる財産の損害の評價額△キャンプ入によつて蒙つた三ケ年間の總收入額の喪失額△保險掛金不能の結果生じた損害

再役を志願

在日の日系米兵

（東京發）日本に居る日系米兵[illegible]名以上は再び[illegible]米國へ歸つても[illegible]の[illegible]所定の[illegible]軍の[illegible]の[illegible]通[illegible]であると[illegible]

二世の海軍入許容

（ワシントン發）[illegible]二世の海軍入[illegible]許可[illegible]十一月十四日[illegible]

ストライキ

米加を通じて益々擴大

米加を通じて勞働爭議は益々擴大的となつた際で米國ではシーアイオー派の全國自動車工組合が三十[illegible]の[illegible]を要求して[illegible]二十萬の自動車工業[illegible]ストライキを決行した[illegible]

本紙援助を感謝

ニューカナデアン發刊の意思を[illegible]左の方々から御寄附を頂きましたので紙上にて深謝致します

▲アートサグアーの竹井[illegible]▲テローナの小西[illegible]▲[illegible]アン西村[illegible]氏（息女結婚記念）

ニューカナデアン

[illegible]習も日系民の忠誠に貢獻し[illegible]殊に貢獻したのだ。尚一九四〇年六月から今年六月[illegible]從事に入つた日系へい人は二萬二千[illegible]百卅二人で内二百五十一人は將校である

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の為の独立不偏の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市ケルボット街五〇四 電話五〇一三〇六

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社説

送還問題に対する政府の意向発表

オタワ政府のミッチェル労働相は議会に於て、政府はカナダ生れの日系人にして日本へ行く申請をなし後で之を取消したいと要請してゐる者に関しては之を許可するか又は再調査してやる意向だが同じやうな帰国申請をなし其の取消しを要求してゐる総ての日本人ナショナルに関しては、総体として総てをカナダに不忠誠なるものと看へて更に調査の機会を与へる事なくして彼らを送還すべきであると発表した。送還問題に対する是までの政府の意向が右の如く緩和されたことは正しき方向としるものではあるが未だ充分だとは言へない。

労働相の発表は、いや／＼ながら帰国申請書にサインしたカナダ市民及日本人ナショナルは強制的に追放するほかないといふ態度をとつてゐた政府が明かに一つの妥協に出たものであると見られるのであり、今や政府は日本人ナショナルと帰化人だけは再調査する事なくして追放しようとしてゐる如くであるのだが、政府が如何なる理由を以てカナダ生れの者のみに再調査の機会を与へ同じ特権を帰化人や日本人ナショナルに対しては認めないか、又は日本人ナショナルが何故に労働相の言(見解)によつてのみ不忠誠と見られるのであるか乃至はカナダ生れと帰化せる日系市民の間に何故に差異が設けられるのであるか且つアメリしてゐない。

理由を調べもせず唯一、日本が降伏条件にサインしたから之等の人人が帰国申請の取消しを要請したのだと断定する事はバカげた話であつて、殊に送還といふことが余程迫つてくるまで其取消しを求めなかつた事には多くの理由があるに於てをやである。

ナショナルと雖もカナダに対する忠誠の程度に於てはカナダ生れと異る所はない。彼等は移民として合法的に此国に入つて来た者であり、其の大多数は日本行きを欲してゐるのではない。提出されてゐる多くのアフィダヴィットやウィットネスによつて彼らもカナダ生れ同様に帰国申請書にはいや／＼ながらサインしたものであり、経済的乃至は家庭の事情から仕様ことなしにサインしたのであつて後で夫は撤回する事が出来ると信じ又は相当な保障が与へられなければ東部への内定住は出来ぬと考へサインさへすれば一時的にでも将来の不安から逃れられるといふ大きな恐れと混乱した空気の中で行はれたものであることが明かになつてをり、少くとも之等の事柄に充分にして再調査が行はれなければならぬのである。

若し今回労働相が発表した方策が盲行される事になると、日本人ナショナルばかりでなく彼等の家族たる数千人に上るカナダ生れの子供達——恐らく帰国申請者数の半数に達するであらう——も不本意ながら追放される事になる点を注目しなければならぬ。

カナダに合法的に居住してゐる者を強制的に追放するのは、不偏なる裁判によつて其の理由が明かにされた時に於てのみ行はれるべき事である。諸君は今回発表された方策が昨年八月キング首相によつて行はれた声明に一致するものだとは考へ得ない。首相はその声明で「不忠誠なる証跡のない者には公正なる取扱ひが与へらるべきであることを明言し、人間の権利と人種や言語や宗教の性の別を問はず根本的なる自由を尊重する聯合国の憲章に背反するが如きことがあつてはならぬと強調してゐるのである。

内外ニュース一束

●内乱の支那では共産軍と蒋介石軍との戦闘舞台は満洲へ移り、ソ聯では條約に基き満洲から撤兵を開始したところ共産軍は時をすかさず進撃して満洲の軍事的拠点を悉く占領、首都新京にも突入したので蒋介石軍は長城を越えて北進中だが最早手おくれの形勢。

●ジャバの動乱に加へてイランでも内乱勃発、印度のカルカッタでは官憲への共働者民衆の事から騒動が起り米兵を含めて死傷者百数十名を出した。

●米議会ではパールハーバー事件の責任の在りかを究明する調査委員会が開かれてをり、ワシントン当局は事件の六ヶ月前に日本の暗号電報を知つてゐた筈だが、通諜部がこれを発見し十二月七日以前にパールハーバーへ警報て進航中の日本艦隊を見かけたがラヂオ禁止の命令があつた為め之を通報出来なかつたといふ事が発表され、ハル前国務長官も出頭して所謂「最後通牒」なるものは日米の何れが出したかを説明した。

●東京発電は近衛公が今年の初め陛下の御支援を得て軍部を打倒する計画だつたが事前にもれて失敗したと伝へてゐるが之はやがて開かれる日本の戦争犯人裁判に重要関係を持つものだと見られる。

●フランスでは総選挙後内閣関係につて第一党となつた共産党が最重要の地位を要求、大統領のドゴール将軍は共産党に外交政策を与へられては其の結合が難いとあつて之を拒絶して揉めてゐたが、共産党のために戦争省を新設、共産、社会、人民共和三党閣に公平に大臣を振り当てドゴール将軍は大統領として軍部指揮の援助を得て内閣を組織する事になり漸くおさまつた。

●カナダ諸軍の日本語学校が砲街テクニカルスクールから西晩香坡のチャプレサイドへ移転した事に対し西晩香坡市当局は「何うしたことだ」とて一寸騒いだが軍当局から説明をきいた結果事態はたし冷静な態度をとる事になつた。

●アルバータ州のシュガービートツ働きで越冬した日本人のうち二百人以上は冬季は山働きに出かける事になりロッキーマウンテンレッド、デイアー、スレーヴレーキ方面へ既に多数が出発した。

●支那人八名とかつて[illegible]た一日本人[illegible]

批評について

内田一作

テーユー提唱する「批評精神の蘇生」——は、特に良い。どうの に提唱され、活溌を極めねばならぬものなのであつたが、今日といへども、決して遅くはないであらう。

健全なる批評の精神は、人類的規範に於て高揚されなければならぬものである。

われ／＼が、いかにくだらぬ人間であつても、とにかくも人類の一員でそれ／＼があれば、それも我々のものとなすべきである。

とは云へ、僕は自らが、批評の事について云ふ良識を持つ者であるとうぬぼれてゐるものなのではないが、批評のない社会といふものも馬鹿にしたくなる部類の人間ではある。

テーユーの云ふ如く、批評のない社会と云ふものは、未開の専政治下か、少くとも近代文化からは縁遠いそれである。

○

かつての、われ／＼同胞社会に対し、数々の不満を抱いてゐた一人で僕もあつたが、その数々の不満は「批評精神の欠如」——の一語に集めることも出来る。

早い話が、われ／＼同胞社会の大詰であつた——沿岸立退きの際に、われ／＼の社会といふものがどういふ風に始終したかを回想すれば、すぐと分る。

同胞社会の、良識と名づけられるものは、殆ど全く地を払ふ如くであつたし、独裁制への抗議として起つた、その集団の行為は、明かに、一つの批判ではあつたが、その出発の時機を失した事によつて、また、批判の中核をなすべき思想性の薄弱さに依つて、遂に批判の批判に堪へ得るものとは内容しなかつたことによつて、同胞四散を共に、その根底をも失つた如くであつた。

しかし、一度展かれた批判の眼は、郷々にその視力を喪失する事なく、暗黒の土の中にも、奥深い山の中にも、こつ／＼として時機の到るをば待つてゐたであらう。

之がテーユーの云ふ如く、われわれの間に於ても、我々の頭脳し得る良識が、全くないといふのではないであらう。

また、勇気に欠け、責任観念もないやうだらが、そのすべてであつたとは考へられない。

だが、今日のこの日に及んでも待機自重といふのは、もはや度を過ぎるものであるといふべきであらう。

○

われ／＼が、真のカナダ人となるために、また、我々が、棄民ならざる真の日本人としての成長を遂げんために。

批評と名づけられる批評であれば、どんなにくだらなくとも、全くないよりはましである。

井戸端会議や風呂場会議のみでは、今日の同胞百八十度の転換のことを、なんともかともつかぬうくらゐに中になるかも[illegible]

なかつたでも詩を書い書子れた。

◇反射◇

◇ナポレオン・ボナパルト、武運つたなくも敗れてセントヘレナへ流されし日、一世の詩人バイロン等、昨日の敵人英雄を遇する道を辞せずと抗議したと知るが、今日数多の戦争犯罪の指はれてはうたるゝといへど、一人の詩人よく抗議の声を放し得るや。詩人の魂貴たるか一人の義すなきならんか。人の住む所には支那人のあり支那人の住む所には洗濯屋あり料理屋あり「南京はく馬路」のある。「南京ばくち」あれば此電気の日本人共喜まくかはみこ云ふ。されば又たチッシカイなるものゝ必要あるならんでの存ひあり。これも事。在りし日デソシカイなるもの南京ばくちに野蛮するに日本的美観を以てしかて、聞へて之が警兵たりしは家れど。その撲滅のことに一番を實めたるは惑がざるなり▲遠く紐に走りたる宮本氏の健在や奥し。その夢、犬公の子ひとしくとの識、西洋がはてに通ずる精神謹、今日之を再現し得る人今ある。大なる観念をこそのごまかしければ▲この種は人心もみにするみ民も大の素もこの大地も、すべて露でがのべはれてあれてある我に、西村登美氏のその暑さ、そのなごやかさ、荒れ野が我の鐵にも似たる、誠に「流されるまゝに誰れて」……では、戴人の一考ずはただゞ空きた優進。だが、「悲しい下界をもう一度眺めて」、いはらう下げ氏に、恵しからざる下[illegible]のは、さう

内庫

日本からとれる償金

駐屯軍の費用にも足らぬ程度

〔東京發〕聯合國賠償委員會米國代表ポーレー氏はツルーマン大統領の特使として十一月初旬日本に着き二日間に亘り日本の資產を調べた結果を記者團との會見に於て發表した中で「日本から取れる賠償金は駐屯軍の費用にすら足らぬ程度のものであらう」とて賠償方針を次の如く語つた

△日本に要求する賠償方針は大体に於て獨逸に對するものと同じで、軍需機械類は總て破壞するか撤去するかし、日本の最低限度の經濟に必要でないものは總て他へ移す、若干の機械類は早急に比律賓や支那の經濟復興につかはすであらう

△日本銀行の倉庫には多量の金銀、プラチナ、外國貨幣等がある、にはあるが之とても駐屯軍の莫大な費用に比ぶれば取るに足らないものである。天皇陛下が日本國民の食料代に提供されてゐる資產額の見積り額は二百五十萬圓となつてゐるが、之は日本の資產と見做して處理されるべきものである。併し聯合國の方針は日本國民にとつて文化的價値ある美術品等は取上ぬ事になつてゐるので皇室のコレクションがどうなるかは判らぬ

△日本から實際にとる賠償に先んじて二つの費用に優先權が與へられる。第一は占領費用であり第二は不可缺の輸入品(主として食料)代である。そこで賠償金は第三に置かれる譯になるが大部分は「物資」であらう。米國にとつては殆ど使ひ途のないものであり日本から機械類を他へ移して了つたら賠償金となる物は殆ど殘らない事にならう

△そこで實際的に米國へ支拂ふばい償金といふものは米國内に凍結されてゐる日本人の資產だけといふ事にならう。之は米國議會で米國の要求に充てる事にきめてある(はい償用に在米日本人一世の財產が沒收されるかも知れぬと心配されてゐる事に對して「大は差押へられてゐる財產及大藏省により凍結されてゐる資金以外には及ばないであらう」といふ見解が行はれてをり心配なしと云はれてゐる事態の如し)

食糧の輸入

バーター制で許可方を要請

〔東京發〕小笠原商相は聯合軍本部に對し此の冬の飢饉を救ふためにバーター制を以て米國其他から主要食料品輸入の許可方を正式に要請してゐるが夫は三百萬トンの食料と百萬トンの肥料及び綿花[illegible]讓渡を[illegible]もので日本は其の代償として金其他の貴金屬、ダイヤモンド、シャク、木綿製品、化學製品、藥品、機械、金物其他の日本製品を以てするといふのである。聯合國筋では日本にはまだ食料はある筈だが配給組織が惡いのだと云ふ風に見てをり、食料輸入を許容するとしても運輸の上で大問題があり日本には米國から麥類をはこぶとしても郵船の氷川丸(一萬一千トン)と三井の有馬丸(八千六百トン)の二隻しかなく何うしても聯合國の船をかして貰はねばならぬ狀態である。一方日本政府は腐敗しやすい食料に對する價格統制は完全に崩壞した有樣だといふ事を自認してゐるが北海道では炭坑地四ヶ村で十一月十六日大々的な食料暴動が起り千五百人が製粉所を襲擊して一萬九千斤の麥粉其他を奪取する騷ぎがあつた

▲之より先十四日日本の内閣は[illegible]其他有名以上の高官を集めて食料不足對策を終日協議した後で僅か六コースのランチをたべて散會したと英字紙は皮肉つて報道

▲東京市民は食料不足から自宅[illegible]錢が十二錢から二十錢[illegible]たので苦情が起つてゐる

松岡洋右など十一名捕る

奉天事變以來の責任追及のため

〔東京發〕奉天事變以來の責任者と目される次の十一名の軍部首腦者にたいしてマカーサー將軍は十九日逮捕命令を發し巢鴨刑務所に收容する事になつた

△元外相松岡洋右、前駐伊大使白鳥敏夫(日獨伊同盟締結策者)

△男爵本庄繁大將(前關東軍司令官、滿洲征服の首謀者とされた奉天事變の責任者と目さる)

△松井石根大將(南京虐殺事件及米艦パナイ號爆擊の責任者と目さる)

△小磯元首相(關東軍の參謀長及滿洲征服に關與)

△南次郎大將(元朝鮮總督で東條の首相選定の後押をした)

△荒木貞夫大將(東條の背後から重要影響を與へた)

△眞崎甚三郎大將(軍部强硬派の一人で小磯及荒木と密接關係)

△鹿子木員信(黑龍會の首腦)

△久原房之助(黑龍會關係)

右の中松岡は自殺をはかつたが未遂だと云はれ、本庄大將は逮捕命令を發しられて二十四時間以内に切腹自殺をとげたが遺書には「自分は日本武士として[illegible]陛下と國民にたいし[illegible]責任を[illegible]戰死者の遺族の事を[illegible]る時自分は無限の責任[illegible]死を決するものである」と云ふ[illegible]めてあつた

〔東京發〕日本社會黨は十一月二日日比谷公會堂で全國の同志一千名を集め結黨式を擧行民主々義政黨としての第一歩を踏み出した。創立者の中には松岡駒吉、松本治一郎、片山哲、水谷長三郎、西尾末廣、平野力三、河上丈太郎、加藤勘十、野溝勝、鈴木茂三郎、中村高一、[illegible]等を網羅してゐる。[illegible]

グリンウッド句會

第十回課題「蟲」 未人選

天 淺井の峯賣りし蟲の闇 鯨洋

評――流星忽むしの闇、放て新しいとは云へないが「中七峯賣り」に作者獨自の主觀があつて句に新鮮味を持たせてゐる

地 物かげに蟲の音細くつのる時化 鳳來

評――日本の二百十日の頃の田舍家を思はするに充分である。天位の句に比して甚か陳腐の感あるが句が持つ滋味捨て難し

人 蟲の音や森林に沈む月明り 靜歩

評――傾く月に長く曳く森林の影をとらへ來りてむしの夜の靜寂を描出したのであるが力餘つて選者はアノ氣味惡さハロウインのウイッチの横行を連想させられた

秀逸

一 むしの音や靜かに移る星の位置 登美

二 むしの音や月に濡れたる庭の草 睦交

三 むし時雨こう野の果に月細し 梅玉

四 蟲の音に觸れて孤獨の寂を抱く 夢笑

五 更け行くやむしの音澄める草の冷え 蘇水

むしじげし月光冷ゆる草明り 選者吟

(紙面の都合で以下省略―記者)

吹雪する頃となりけりアルバタのこう野に飢えしカヨテ啼くなり 皎思生

手鍋

皮肉 渡邊武雄

挿す花も小枝もおらず我が卓の花器はさびしく棚に移れり

秋四度流轉の手鍋やいたりぬ

鹿鳴く夜かしく手休め鮨する

世帯提げ流轉の旅路うそ寒し

わが友

かつれ牛肉を追ひしたい未黑野

またたきの星へさゝめき雁渡る

霜迷ふ星夜をカナダかまびしく

山狹う銃聲に追はれ鹿かくし

●締切は十一月三十日

―ニューカナデアン特別號廣告

●ニューカナデアンのクリスマス新年特別號發刊に對し各地で健鬪されて居られる皆樣からドシドシと名刺交換廣告の御申込を頂いてゐることを深く感謝致します。

●準備の都合上締切期日は十一月三十日としてありますから未だの方は下記の申込用紙を使つて[illegible]方の手數を省くため前金で至急御申し込み下さい。

▲英語で御名前と住所=七十五仙、一吋のサイズは一弗五十仙

▲日本語で御名前と英語で住所=七十五仙、一吋は一弗五十仙

▲日英兩語で御名前と英語の住所=一弗、一吋のサイズは二弗

▲家族の御名前を加へる場合=一人につき二十五仙宛增す

●インテリアタウンの方々は代理人に御申し込み下さい。

●日本語で氏名を入れる場合は忘れないやう記して下さい。

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NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

Saturday, Novemb[illegible]

Most Favor [illegible]

Students H[illegible] On Japanes[illegible]

The following is a [illegible] campus survey, comp[illegible] Canadian University [illegible] ovember 1, on stud[illegible] th regard to the Ja[illegible] nese "problem" and [illegible] university newspa[illegible] quest of the Ubysse[illegible] y of British Colu[illegible]

Dalhousie Universi[illegible]

HALIFAX, N.S.—C[illegible] ommaire drew an al[illegible] Dalhousie. With [illegible] pinion, comment was [illegible] don't know. Pro [illegible] en a Jap."

A large percentag[illegible] nized expressed ke[illegible] the Japanese, but [illegible] heless that toleranc[illegible] xercised. Many doub[illegible] isability of deporting [illegible] nds of Japanese alr[illegible] shed in British Colu[illegible] rounds that such ac[illegible] e undemocratic.

One person—a form[illegible] ent—felt that Canad[illegible] self of the Japs as [illegible] nd quickly as pos[illegible] ost Nova Scotians, [illegible] lt Atlantic air, seem[illegible] o opinion whatever, s[illegible] atter, and wondere[illegible] he fuss was about.

* * *

Mount Allison Univ[illegible]

SACKVILLE, N.B.—[illegible] ese Canadian proble[illegible] oked extensive comm[illegible] ampus. The followi[illegible] ample of the opini[illegible] ave been voiced.

"Students should d[illegible] s possible to voice [illegible] royal to both provinci[illegible] ral governments in [illegible] heir action in the rep[illegible] apanese Canadians."

"I think all Canadi[illegible] ese who wish to ret[illegible] should be repat[illegible] non-Canadian-born [illegible] hould be deported re[illegible] heir wishes."

"We haven't handle[illegible] on with a true Chr[illegible] tude. Canadians sh[illegible] are closed areas to [illegible] They should [illegible] with average Ca[illegible]

* * *

McGill University

MONTREAL, Que.—[illegible] of the students [illegible] McGill are not in [illegible] portation for the Ja[illegible] anadians. Some belie[illegible] should be [illegible] the Dominio[illegible] answer [illegible] Canadian-born [illegible] to Cana[illegible] One felt [illegible] live in Br[illegible]

* * *

University of Ottawa

OTTAWA, Ont.—Th[illegible]

[illegible] The Japanese [illegible] are here by [illegible] and if they [illegible]

lost Favor Tolerance

tudents Hold Mixed Opinions On Japanese Canadian Problem

The following is a cross country mpus survey compiled by the nadian University Press on vember 1, on student opinion th regard to the Japanese Canian "problem" and published university newspapers at the quest of the Ubyssey, Univers- of British Columbia news- per.

lhousie University

HALIFAX, N.S.—C.U.P.'s quesnnaire drew an almost blank Dalhousie. With but one exption, comment was generally don't know—I've never even n a Jap."

A large percentage of those zzed expressed keen distrust the Japanese, but felt neverless that tolerance should be rcised. Many doubted the adability of deporting the thousds of Japanese already estabed in British Columbia, on the unds that such action would undemocratic.

ne person—a former B.C. resit—felt that Canada should rid lf of the Japs as completely quickly as possible. But st Nova Scotians, sniffing the Atlantic air, seemed to have opinion whatever; said it didn't ter, and wondered what all fuss was about.

* * *

unt Allison University

ACKVILLE, N.B.—The Japse Canadian problem has proed extensive comment on this pus. The following are a ple of the opinions which e been voiced.

Students should do as much possible to voice their disapral to both provincial and fed- governments in respect to r action in the repatriation of anese Canadians."

think all Canadian-born Japse who wish to return to Jap- should be repatriated and non-Canadian-born Japanese ld be deported regardless of r wishes."

We haven't handled the quese with a true Christian atde. Canadians should not e closed areas to Canadian anese. They should be on a with average Canadian cits.

* * *

Gill University

ONTREAL, Que.—The major of the students questioned McGill are not in favor of triation for the Japanese adians. Some believe that the anese should be scattered ughout the Dominion. Others ified their answer by saying Canadian-born Japanese [illegible] to Canada should [illegible]. One felt that since [illegible] live in British Colia [illegible] was in no position to [illegible].

* * *

versity of Ottawa

[illegible] Ont.—The results [illegible] last week by [illegible] show that more [illegible] of Ottawa Un[illegible] graduates are op[illegible] deportation of Jap[illegible]. One hundred [illegible] students, distributed [illegible] different faculties, [illegible] their opinions on [illegible] and of these [illegible] per cent were in [illegible] tation, [illegible] per cent [illegible] per cent were [illegible]

[illegible] answers was that of a [illegible] the Faculty of Phil [illegible] "The Japanese, who live [illegible] are here by birth or [illegible] and if they live up to the standard of Canadian ideals, it would certainly be undemocratic to deport them."

* * *

University of West'n Canada

LONDON, Ont.—In a poll conducted among the Western students as to how to deal with the Japanese Canadian problem in British Columbia, 65 per cent of those questioned were in favor of deportation. An additional 20 per cent did not know that any problem existed.

The remaining 15 per cent expressed the view that true democracy and brotherhood of men could only be achieved by eliminating race prejudice and by permitting Japanese Canadians to remain as useful citizens.

* * *

University of Saskatchewan

SASKATOON, Sask.—The response to last year's debate, "Should all Japanese be deported after the war?" showed that Saskatchewan students seemed to favor a policy of tolerance toward the Japanese.

This year the Social psychology class is conducting a poll on "deportation of Canadians of Japanese Descent." The results of this poll are not yet complete.

* * *

University of Toronto

TORONTO, Ont.—Concrete action has been taken by the student body at the University of Toronto. The Students' Administrative Council, representing all undergraduates, wired the Acting Prime Minister and demanded the deletion of Bill 15, clause g, section 3, of the National Emergencies Powers Act.

A letter informing executives of other universities of the action it has taken and suggesting that like action be considered by their respective councils is being sent to other campi.

* * *

Sir George Williams College

MONTREAL, Que.—Student opinion here is almost wholly opposed to the expulsion of the Japanese Canadians. The general conviction seems to be that such a move would be undemocratic. "Anti-Japanese actions are reminiscent of Nazi methods" and "such actions are unfair both democratically and religiously," are the representative comment. "True Christians reject persecution of any people for racial and religious reasons," was one opinion.

Except for one dissenting voice which commented, "throw those sons of heaven into the sea," it is generally felt that the present racial policy is anti-Canadian.

U.S. Born Minors

(Continued from page 1)

(b) The wife and minor children of any person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause, shall, if they are included in that person's application for repatriation, cease to be British subjects as from the date of their departure from Canada.

(c) Notwithstanding [illegible] ions of section [illegible] of the Naturalization Act, Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes of Canada [illegible] a minor child [illegible] ceases [illegible] British subject by virtue of paragraph [illegible] clause [illegible] British subject [illegible] his parent [illegible] to be a British subject unless he is included in his parent's application for repatriation and actually departs from Canada.

People Are Saying...

I'm Dreaming. Back in the little town of New Denver, B.C., this Christmas holiday is being awaited with special tenderness by Kay Tokawa who will then be marrying fiance Private Jimmy Inose, who is now cramming Japanese at the Military Japanese Language school in Vancouver.

In the meantime the rest of New Denver wallows in the slush provided by recent snowfalls. Among recent people who left this centre: Mary Nagai to Montreal, Roy Yoshida to Dryden, Tomoko Ito to Toronto, Fuji Suzuki to Hamilton. By the way, Kimi Suzuki married Mas Nagai some time ago and the two are domiciling in Nakusp.

* * *

In Montreal, the Nisei Athletic Club under supervision of Mas Ishihara and Lloyd Shimotakahara, continue to burn up the bowling alleys, 16-team strong. Next on the program: a big dance at the classy Victorial Hall with a live orchestra.

In the artistic field, choir practice goes on with coaching by Lillian Shimotakahara and Mrs. Jimmy Hajime.

Fellowship Group bids farewell to advisor Miss Sybil Courtice who is slated to leave for Japan. Successor is Miss Jeannie King.

Cinderella, who was laid up with a breakdown for about a month and a half, is reported better.

Job situation is getting worse with unemployment, and only low paid labor jobs available.

And whom did you say Kazuko Hidaka married? "A Jamaican?"

* * *

Freedom of Drink. In Raymond, Teddie Wagstaff, ex-president of the Canadian Legion, wrote a letter to the editor of the Lethbridge Herald: "One of our local (Japanese) boys who has just returned from overseas, who enlisted in 1941 . . . when becoming of age, went into a beer parlor in Lethbridge for refreshments and was refused a drink. He had his discharge button in his lapel. Now why the refusal when Germans and Hutterites, etc., who are not citizens, can enjoy those pleasures . . ?"

To the Woods. More than 200 evacuee sugar beeters in southern Alberta have left from Lethbridge during the past several months to work in lumbering camps at Rocky Mountain House, Lesser Slave Lake area, Macleod and Chisholm districts. They are obliged to come back to their beet farms no later than the end of next March.

* * *

Invasion. West Vancouver municipal council set up a howl of protest but dropped it when it was learned that the Japanese soldiers in uniform who dropped around to stay at Ambleside Park were really members of the army Japanese language school, whose graduates were to be sent to Japan to assist in the occupation. "Actually, if the war had not ended when it did, we may have been dependent on the people who are taking this language course [illegible] than is realized at the [illegible]," an official of the [illegible]

Prodigal Single Men. "People [illegible] [illegible] draining their [illegible] into gambling [illegible] needed [illegible] home to allay their [illegible]

Tea [illegible] "When [illegible] time by pressing the [illegible] time." [illegible] on Winnipeg [illegible] cars.)

Bill Mauldin Goes to Bat for Nisei Americans; Attacks Racialism

NEW YORK—Discriminatory activities against Americans of Japanese ancestry were decried by William H. (Bill) Mauldin, Pulitzer-prize cartoonist and war veteran, in a speech before the New York Herald-Tribune Forum on Current Problems at the Waldorf-Astoria auditorium on Oct. 31.

The 25-year-old cartoonist, veteran of battles in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, and holder of the Purple Heart, spoke for "Willie and Joe," and GIs as he declared that the war was not won until the fascist enemy which American men fought and defeated overseas is beaten at home.

He cited the wartime treatment of Japanese Americans as an example of un-American activity and declared:

"When I came home I found that a little people within our own borders were being tramped on as badly as Benito ever tramped on anybody. Several thousand Americans of Japanese ancestry—were being cheated and hounded and threatened and persecuted by their neighbors. Their homes were being burned, their businesses were stolen and their barns were dynamited.

"The sons of these people were in the United States infantry. They made one of the greatest combat records, suffered some of the highest casualties of any of our forces. The very type of criminal their sons were fighting overseas was operating in the country they had left behind.

"If we were told the truth about the reasons why we went overseas and why some of our best friends were killed and crippled before our eyes, if it is true that we were put into soldier suits to wipe out the Hitlers and Mussolinis and the Hirohitos and the beliefs and evils which they fostered, then we have only won the battles.

"I hope we are told the truth. I would hate to think that the nice guys who are under the neat graves, the decent guys who put up with years of danger and hardship, did it all for nothing."

Mauldin made a bitter attack in his speech on senator Theodore G. Bilbo and Representative John E. Rankin of Mississippi, and Gerald L. K. Smith.

Luckies Still Lead At Halfway Mark

	GP	W	L
Lucky Strikes	30	21	9
Snipers	30	17	13
Five Aces	30	15	15
Dynamiters	30	14	16
King Pins	30	12	18
Bombers	30	11	19

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Winnipeg Mixed Bowling League rounded out the first half of the schedule last Saturday with the Lucky Strikes still firmly entrenched in first place.

The latter part of the schedule marked the spectacular rise of the Snipers. In the early season, the Snipers were the cellar dwelling team but are now seriously threatening to dethrone the league leading Lucky Strikes.

The mid-season averages showed Sniper captain Tony Fujishiro on top of the individual scoring list with 200. King Enta, 185; Roy Sasaki, 184; Pro Sumida, 184, and George Sasaki, 182, make up the Big Five.

Molly Enta led the bowling belles with an average of 158, closely followed by Shirley Ohama with 152. Others are Barbara Sakamoto, 145; Jessie Kobuki, 138; Kay Takenaka, 131.

Picture Butte Chinooks Draw Up Program

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—An election of officers of the Picture Butte Chinooks was held on November 11 at Koopke's Hall.

The slate of officers for the coming term are as follows: Yosh Hattori, president; John Yahiro, vice-president; Norman Bebuchi, secretary; Yukie Tashima, treasurer; George [illegible], corresponding-secretary; Sets Miyashita, sports convenor; Marian Hattori, social-convenor.

An interesting winter's program consisting of debates, socials, films and dramatics was drawn up. A Citizens' Forum listening group was also formed.

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In English and Japanese	( )	1.00	( )	2.00

(For each additional name or a member of the family just add 25c)

NAME

ADDRESS

Evacuees Hosts to New Denverites At Social Fellowship Gathering

NEW DENVER, B.C.—On Thursday evening, November 15, the members of the Japanese United Church in New Denver invited all the Canadian residents of New Denver who are connected with the local United Church to an evening of social fellowship. The gathering was held in the Bosun Hall which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with evergreens and many pots of colorful chrysanthemums.

The more than 25 Canadian guests and 35 Japanese Canadians who were present, enjoyed an evening of Christian fellowship together. The evening's program opened with a short devotional period conducted by the minister, Rev. T. Komiyama. The address of welcome on behalf of the Japanese Canadian Church was given by Mr. Yoshichika Takashima.

After a period of community singing, under the leadership of Mr. John Rowe, games in which the guests, both young and old took part and which caused much merriment and laughter, were enjoyed. This part of the program was arranged by Messrs. T. Sakamoto and I. Kakuno.

While those present were enjoying the delicious refreshments prepared by the ladies of the Japanese Church, a musical program in which many people took part was presented. Messrs. K. Nakanishi and I. Kakuno offered a shakuhachi duet and the latter also gave a piano accordion solo. Miss Margery Reimpel won the enthusiastic applause of her listeners with her rendition of three Japanese songs. A trumpet solo was rendered by Ken Soga and Misses Lawson and Reimpel and Mrs. Rowe sang a trio.

Rev. W. Dovey, the minister of the Canadian congregation who came from Nakusp, more than thirty miles away, spoke a few words in appreciation. Mr. J. C. Harris spoke on behalf of the local Church Board.

The highly successful gathering, which promoted better understanding and acquainted the two congregations, came to a close after a photograph of the group was taken.

Regina Minister Urges Tolerance, Fair Play

REGINA, Sask.—A plea for racial tolerance and fair play for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin was the theme of a sermon delivered Sunday, November 18, to the congregation of Westminster United Church by Rev. J. Scott Leith.

In pleading the cause of a racial minority which cannot speak for itself, Rev. Leith was quoted by the Regina Leader-Post as saying: "If our Christian teachings are to mean anything, we as Christian citizens cannot sit idly by while scandalmongers and rabid racialists have their say in Canada, the land of the free."

He declared that the policy of deportation, if carried out would be the biggest blow to Christian missions in the Orient."

At the conclusion of his sermon, Rev. Leith appealed for British justice and Canadian fairplay.

Internees Sent Home

DENVER, Col.—The Rocky Shimpo reported recently that 700 Japanese war prisoners and civilian internees left for Japan, Nov. 7, aboard the vessel Sea Flasher, "according to a San Francisco dispatch".

"It is not known whether the internees had been quartered at Tule Lake, Calif., Santa Fe, N.M., or Crystal City, Texas.

The internees processed at Angel Is. in San Francisco was the third to be shipped home, the report said.

"Officials said some of the Japanese were repatriated directly but others were reprocessed at Hawaii".

OGATA—HIKICHI

VERNON, B.C.—A very pretty wedding took place when Keiko, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hikichi of Vernon, exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Hideo Ogata, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Toyoki Ogata, on November 8 at the Vernon United Church. Rev. Y. Yoshioka officiated.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. K. Sakakihara and Mr. and Mrs. J. Sugawara.

KAICHIRO SAWATA

MONTREAL, P.Q.—Kaichiro Sawata passed away at his home suddenly on November 15. Final funeral rites were ministered by Rev. T. Tsuji on November 16. Cremation followed at the Royal Mountain Cemetery.

The deceased was the father of Miss Miyoko Sawata, who was formerly in charge of the Antoinette Dressmaking School.

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Press Clippings

Chinese Canucks Fought Behind Enemy Lines

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Two hundred British Columbia Chinese paratroops—known only to the world as "Secret Force 136"—were disclosed to have performed vital infiltration and sabotage work behind Japanese lines in Asia, as part of the culminating punch that put Japan out of the war.

Most of the paratroops were from Vancouver, youthful graduates of city high schools and residents of Vancouver Chinatown, The Vancouver Province reported.

Color Ban Lifted At Crystal Pool

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The color ban in effect at Vancouver's publicly owned and operated Crystal Pool was lifted at a special meeting of the Park Board November 6.

The matter was brought before the Parks Board in a letter from a meeting of Vancouver High School principals, notifying the board that the principals had unanimously passed a resolution condemning the color ban in effect at Crystal Pool. The high school principals' action followed the recent barring of a Chinese girl student from participating in a swim class of fellow high school students.

* * *

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—In a raid of a Chinese gambling house here, the police rounded up a dozen Chinese and one Japanese, the Lethbridge Herald reported last week.

400 Aliens Return To Hawaii Homes

SEATTLE, Wash.—Nearly 400 aliens of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from Hawaii in December, 1942, after their internment at the outbreak of war, were reported on their way back to their homes in the islands recently.

"Many were elderly and very many had sons in the United States Army," Ralph Bonham, district immigration chief, reported.

Bing Tanaka Tops Toronto Paddlers

TORONTO, Ont.—Bing Tanaka, wellknown Nisei paddle artist, was listed on the top of the Toronto and District Table Tennis League standings with 18 wins and no losses, last week. Sharing first place honors with him was B. Beedle.

Listed in fifth place was Terry Tanji with 11 wins.

Maniseis Honor Mrs. Scambler

WINNIPEG, Man.—A large turnout of Niseis and Niseiettes attended a Co-ed Teen Canteen held in honor of Mrs. Thelma Scambler, popular former YWCA worker, on November 15 at the YWCA.

On behalf of the Co-ed Teen Canteen, Molly Enta presented Mrs. Scambler with a pair of beautiful earrings. The Niseiette Club, represented by President Elsie Sasaki, presented Mrs. Scambler with hand painted wall plaques.

Monte Lake Families Prepare to Move Out

MONTE LAKE, B.C.—Seven evacuee families whose members were employed at a sawmill here are making preparations to move to other centres. Two of the families plan eastward relocation.

The workers have been unemployed except for odd jobs since late September when the sawmill burned down. There is no prospect of reconstruction of the mill.

Personal Notes From Far and Near

TANOUYE—OGAWA

REGINA, Sask.—By a ceremony performed November 11 at the Metropolitan Church, Kimiye, daughter of Mrs. K. Ogawa, formerly of Mission, B.C., became the bride of Mr. Richard Tanouye, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Tanouye. Rev. L. M. Outerbridge officiated.

The bride, given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Y. Ogawa, wore a white chiffon gown. A halo of hyacinths held her veil in place and she carried a bouquet of red roses. Miss Mabel Kitagawa attended the bride, wearing a gown of shell pink chiffon and carrying carnations. The flower girl was Helen Tanouye, niece of the groom.

The groom was attended by Mr. Thomas Hori.

The couple honeymooned in Saskatoon. They will make their home in Regina.

Many visitors from various out of town districts were present.

Baishakunins were Mr. M. Kudo of Raymond, Alta., and Mr. H. Takashiba, of Regina.

The groom is an active member of the Regina Nisei Club and was the past president.

* * *

KOBAYASHI—KITAMURA

TORONTO, Ont.—The Church of All Nations was the setting for the marriage of Fumiye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tokizo Kitamura, to Mr. Kiyoshi Kobayashi, on November 17. Rev. K. Shimizu officiated.

The couple honeymooned at Buffalo and Niagara Falls. They will make their home at 105 McCaul St., Toronto.

Baishakunins were Mr. T. Nishikawa and Mr. and Mrs. S. Kobayashi.

THE NEW CANADIAN gratefully acknowledges donations from the following: Mr. A. Takei, Blue River, B.C.; Mr. S. Koide, Kelowna, B.C.; Mrs. K. Nishimura, Vernon, B.C. and Mr. T. Kitamura.

NISHIMURA—MATSUOKA

VERNON, B.C.—The marriage took place of Miyeko, chief daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ijuatsu Matsuoka, of Vernon, to Mr. Shoko Nishimura, at the Vernon Anglican Church, on November 5. Rev. Olbson was in charge of the service.

A reception was held at the Coldstream Ranch.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. S. Kunimoto.

HATASHITA—NAGAI

TORONTO, Ont.—Wedding bells chimed on November 17 for Miss Toshiko Nagai, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jirosaku S. of Tashme, B.C., and Mr. Minoru Frank Hatashita, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isoji Hatashita, of New Denver, B.C. The service was held at the Metropolitan Church here. Rev. Brice officiated.

OBITUARIES

RYOHEI HOSHINO

NEW DENVER, B.C.—The death is reported of Ryohei Hoshino, who passed away here on November 3.

Final funeral services were held on November 7 at the Japanese Hall. Rev. S. Asaka ministered the rites.

MINORU TAKEUCHI

LEMON CREEK, B.C.—There passed away on November 5, Minoru Takeuchi. Final funeral rites were held at the Lemon Creek Bukkyokai on November 11. Rev. D. Kataisn officiated.

The deceased had recently returned from Toronto.

RURI KOYANAGI

LEMON CREEK, B.C.—The death is reported of Ruri Koyanagi, 6 months old infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ken Koyanagi of this centre, on November 11.

Funeral services were held on November 15, at the Lemon Creek Buddhist Church.

News Notes Across Canada

Femme Shortage Fails to Dampen Kent Nisei Dance

By R.M.

CHATHAM, Ont.—The Kent Nisei Fellowship Group held a successful Hallowe'en Dance at the Colonial Hall on November 2.

The music was via records of the ever popular name bands which more than satisfied the jive bugs. Although the fairer sex were in the slight minority, everyone managed very well. Besides ordinary dancing, novelty numbers were held. Prizes were given to the lucky winners.

Card tables were also set up for the benefit of those who did not participate in the terpsichorean art.

Refreshments were served and enjoyed by all.

CHATHAM, Ont.—Kent County Nisei met at the Park St. United Church on October 16 on the occasion of Rev. K. Shimizu's second visit to this locality this year. Films of interest to all of about towns and eastern centres were thoroughly enjoyed. Also a reel of the visit of their Majesties the King and Queen to Vancouver in 1939 was shown.

Below Zero Weather Stops Giscombe Mill

GISCOMBE, B.C.—Below zero weather has stopped sawmill and planer operations here since early this month.

Several of the workers are taking advantage of the opportunity and visiting friends and relatives in the Slocan Valley centres, Tashme and Prince George.

A six-inch snowfall was recorded on October 26, forecasting a long winter.

Roadcampers Elect New Executive

THUNDER RIVER, B.C.—Due to the arrival of a number of men from the Hope-Princeton road camps, a new executive was elected to head the activities of the camp. On the executive are [illegible] Kitawaga, chairman; Messrs. S. Sakamoto, J. Sakamoto, [illegible] Adaka and Minoshi.

Youth Sentenced 1 Year

VANCOUVER, B.C.—[illegible]suji, the youth who masqueraded as a Chinese, was sentenced to six months in jail by Magistrate MacKenzie Matheson in police court on November 15 when [illegible] guilty to a charge that [illegible] fully returned to [illegible] area.

The youth was given [an additional] six months [illegible] burglary charge.

TASHME, B.C.—[illegible] relatives and friends [illegible] government camp were rece[ived] November 5, by residents. The New Canadian has been informed. The letters were October 2 to 28. Inquiries made recently by a number of people with regard to the [illegible] in the mail.